Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph, beginning at page 6, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Certain ratios of glucosamine to analgesic compound result in a composition which exhibits synergistic analgesic effects. For example, in a composition comprising glucosamine sulfate and an NSAID such as ibuprofen, a ~~ratio~~ glucosamine sulfate:ibuprofen ratio up to 1:1 produces essentially additive analgesia, whereas a ratio that is between about 1:1 and 2:1 or higher, up to 20:1 has been shown to produce super-additive analgesia, as shown in the examples and figures. Stated otherwise, based on glucosamine *per se,* a glucosamine:ibuprofen ratio of 1:2 produces essentially additive analgesia, whereas at a ratio which is greater than 1:2, that is between 1:2 and 1:1, such compositions produce super-additive analgesia and continue to do so at even higher ratios, for example up to about 10:1. Suitably the glucosamine sulfate: ibuprofen weight ratio is at least 1.2:1, for example 2:1; at least 4:1, for example 5:1, at least 8:1, for example 9:1; or for example at least 15:1, such as 19:1, based one the glucosamine sulfate composition used in exemplifying this invention, as further described below.

Please replace the paragraph, beginning at page 12, lines 8 – 15, below Table 1C, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Groups A and B, in which the ratio of glucosamine sulfate to ibuprofen was 1:1 or less than 1:1, illustrates that at these ratios an ibuprofen/glucosamine combination produces additive analgesia. However, when the ratio of glucosamine sulfate to ibuprofen is increased above 1:1, as in groups C – F, super-additive (synergistic) analgesia results. These data also indicate for ibuprofen that the threshold for synergistic analgesia occurs when the glucosamine sulfate to analgesic weight ratio lies between 1:1 and ~~1:2~~2:1 and that super-additivity continues at ratios above that threshold ratio to a ratio at least as high as 20:1.